

### Amendments to the Specification

Paragraph [0012] starting at page 5, line 21 and ending at page 6, line 8 has been amended as follows.

[0012] Since the recording head of an inkjet type is used performing a recording operation by ~~eject~~ ejecting ink droplets onto the recording surface of a recording medium, the recording operation is performed in a non-contact state between the recording medium and the recording head. A decrease in speed of an ink droplet due to an air drag and the like during ejection toward the recording medium sometimes causes the ink droplet to fly in a different direction from the originally designed one. In order to solve this problem, it is preferable that the recording medium and the recording head lie close to each other, and hence the distance therebetween is generally set in the range from 0.5 mm to 1.5 mm.

Paragraph [0055] starting at page 15, line 17 and ending at page 16, line 6 has been amended as follows.

[0055] Meanwhile, a variety of recording media, ranging from relatively thin normal paper to relatively thick envelopes, is used. When a relatively thick recording medium is used, it is expected that the recording head and the recording medium come into contact with each other. In order to avoid this contact, many printers have a structure in which an operator can adjust the distance between the platen and the recording head in accordance

with the thickness of a recording medium. A carriage moving method and a platen moving method are known adjusting methods for adjusting the distance between the platen and the recording head. In the present embodiment, the platen moving method is employed.

Hereinafter, the distance between a recording medium (recording sheet) guided by the platen and the recording head is referred to simply as the sheet distance.